

The New Reform Movement.

OF THE AMERICAN PARTY LAST EVENING
THE NINTH WARD IN THE FIELD.

urrounding of the following call a meeting was
Becker street House last evening:—

AMERICAN PARTY—ITS PRINCIPLES.—1. In favor
education for all supporting and extending a
free school independent of the control or in
favor of any religious sect.

2. In favor of retaining the naturalization laws either
restriction of the form of residence, or by requiring
that no one as being able to read and
speak English.

3. In favor of not applying to any foreigner who
come into the country upon the faith of the ex
tinction laws.

4. In favor of altering American interests, by pro
viding in all articles of prime necessity, not the pro
tection of the tariff, but the protection of the

which cuts into competition with the production of labor.

In favor of a liberal system of harbor and river duties, and of the general government leading in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

In favor of settling the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

In favor of an economical administration of the Post and strict accountability of General Agents.

In favor of the continued and harmonious Union, and opposed to any measure which shall divide any section of the country against another.

In favor of the maintenance of the Union, and in favor of a complete and thorough reorganization of our City Government, by re-creating, as well as the letting of the recent amendments to the Charter.

Opposed to any legislation which shall interfere with the ancient right and usage of the people of the State in the election of their representatives to the Legislature.

[illegible]

tion, Mr. BENJAMIN HOGART was called to the chair. CHAS. J. HOLDEN acted as secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. HOLDEN read the report of the nominating committee as follows:—For delegates to the General Convention, Messrs. French and Charles J. Holden; for Ward Agents, Messrs. Henry Lubbock, Henry P. See, Abraham Deming, T. Wandell, Peter B. Voorhis, Henry W. B. Lick, William Hanks, Reuben R. Wood, Jr., David L. Smith, John Lloyd, Henry Wilson, David B. Foster. The report was accepted, and the names added to the roll.

"I have taken the floor, and addressed the members of calling the organization by the name of American Republican party. He gave me authority that to call it the "American" party, would mean many adopted citizens against it; they would want the old "native" party which was all right for a party only that it was unsuccessful." This was a most favorable time for the formation of the party. The wing party occupied the post of observation, and the democratic party was allied. There are many right-thinking Americans, who will be willing to join a new party, shall combine the experiences of both parties and steer clear of their errors. Thus there is opportunity for us to raise a new party, not on the old organizations, but by a fusion of

who loved the name of America, and were as much for republicanism as any native-born man could be. He said that he would join in this movement if they were not so full of prejudice against the native party. J. W. SAVAGE replied—He said that the party had been carefully considered in the past previous to this, and many names were proposed. Among others one gentleman proposed the "American Union Party," and some time afterwards the NEW YORK HERALD noticed by that name, and said that it was the name of a Native American party. And the reason why the platform contained some of the principles of the party; and so it would always be said of any party.

Personal Intelligence.
LATE CONSUL AT PARIS.—Gauguin's *Musee*,
Sept. 1897:—

Goodrich the United States consul at Paris, to return to America for a short space of time on occasion to give the following translation of an article by M. Jules Delbail from the *Revue des Hommes de Jour*, which appeared in June. Mr. Goodrich will ere long give place to his office, but we are gratified to state he will continue for some years to reside in Paris, and himself to literary pursuits. Few persons are more acquainted with the fact that the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is the friend of the whole just party that struts the English stage—the friend of the families of England and America than Mr. Goodrich, the consul of the U. S. at Paris. Mr. Goodrich is a native of Connecticut, and the States of the North American Union.

ed as a writer, and as the founder of social publications which have served to clarify tasks in the Republic. His works for years bore the pseudonym of Peter Parley, having exercised a powerful and beneficial influence on the youth of the country. More than sixty volumes from his pen, of various subjects, and written with unusual clearness of style, have diffused far and wide, among the rising generation, excellent principles as well as useful information. Mr. Goodrich may be now recognized by his gray hair; but he has not altogether laid aside his pen. He has just added to his other works a book entitled *Practical Christianity*, published in the French language, which is both elegant and correct; and this once more is the production of a man who deserves to be remembered.

to move isolate the relations of his country. To what more noble end could it not be directed? The consul is the weakly representative of the communist the weakly representative of Americans who visit France, and of French people those who feel an interest in the American people. Always animated by a desire to do good, he seeks every opportunity to promote kindness between his country and this, to which he is devoted. Loved on his own account, and for the good he gives to those who visit him, he is still regarded, especially when, by chance, a new mission is found out that the consul is the author of his fate. Indeed, noble and noble-minded, he has his career marked out before him. He continues it to be assured of the public sympathy. That of the government, at which he

the constitutional interests of his country already manifested towards him, in return for his services and dignity which have always marked his life with it.

Goodrich is now in this city, having arrived in the Humboldt. We learn that he intends to stay in a short time, to complete some works suggested upon. We hope to see in Mr. McKee as usual Mr. Goodrich has been. Americans will ask for nothing more.

General James M. Gadberry, of South Carolina, presents. Col John Elgie, also of South Carolina, is at the Astor. He is a State rights man.

Springfield Republican says that ex Governor of Massachusetts has been appointed Judge of Common Pleas, in place of Judge McLean, who has been asked to accept the appointment.

George W. Jones, Senator in Congress from W. V. R. Cobb, M. C. elect from the Sixth of Ohio. Mr. Todd, of Ohio, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States at the court of Madrid, and Governor of Georgia, are in Washington.

Former Cobb, of Georgia, has appointed the Hon. W. Jackson as Judge of the Eastern District of Georgia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge H. R. Jackson, Charge to Austria.

DEPARTURES.
 Judge Shedd, C. Mitchell, Geo C. Law, Wm. and nurse G. W. Huntington, T. W. Tomlin, F. T. Foster, Mrs. J. De Long, Miss F. Kimball and niece, & N. Dillme, G. F. Hand, A. Tenney.

NEW JERSEY COURT OF CHANCERY—THE BANKERS' COMMUNIST SOCIETY, having made a report to the court that they had made an official inspection of "Brokers' Bank" at Cape May, and "Brokers' Club" at Cape May Court House, and have concluded that the said banks are not carrying on the business of banking in *bona fide* manner, the Chancellor, on order to the said bank, to show cause on the 15th inst., why the said associations should be dissolved. *Ans.* The court was ordered to adjourn in Trenton, the State being represented by Attorney, Ellis C. Ferris, Esq. & Ferris, J. M. and Tyler, N. C. and by Lady, Miss Ida Anderson. Mr. Kienmörz, J. M. Lamprey, Chas. Teet and in the steege.

Thompson, and the banks by West. Had been application of the latter gentleman, all of time for defer the hearing of the case until Tuesday, the court took, at Thompson's suggestion, day 3.